WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1866.

More Slanders.

We had supposed that the agitation cause by the near approach of the elections in the Northern States would stir up the filthy sediments at the South. Political capital must be had, and that, too, of the most startling character. Slanders and falsehoods must be manufactured, and the wily tools appointed to do the dirty work must not hesitate to consider the words employed or the locality designated .-"Rebels," "Treason" and "Rebellion, with a judicious intermixture of "injustice Messrs. Leary expect to show upon the tri to Union men," "cruelty to freedmen, and the "re-establishment of slavery" are the ingredients of the dishes served up for Northern appetites by Southern correspondents of Radical papers. So far as our experience goes, we have never known such willful and disgraceful misrepresentations of Southern society and feeling as is exhibited in letters from the South published in Northern papers, written, we suppose, usually, by a class of writers who have no standing either here or at home.

Below we publish from the Chicago Reter from this city to the Indianapolis Jour-We do this more to let it be seen by such of our Northern fellow-citizens who have settled among us, than by our own Such ridiculous slanders and falsehoods do not affect us except so far as votes are made for the Radicals and the basest passions of the Northern masses are inflamed against us, but on the other hand it is not calculated to draw who have in good faith settled among us by such individuals speaking of and for and are industriously and gentlemanly them. pursuing their various avocations .-Such exhibitions of malice shows most conclusively that the feeling between 27th of September, in Lancaster, Pa. our citizens is not what it should be.

insinuating that we suspect this letter to prominent Southern men, among others have been written by any of the Northern ex-Provisional Governor Holden. To gentlemen who are doing business here, or which we append the disclaimer of Gov that they would encourage or countenance Holden. anything of the kind, but if the proper tone and disposition existed between citizens whose interests and welfare are the tation and high standing he has won in his business. same, the authors of such base calumnies would be ferreted out and frowned down by no introduction to Gov. Holden at our a healthy public sentiment. It is impossible for any community to prosper that is not only divided in interests, but one por. the other, intending to do it injury. We stronger than sectional prejudices and politare doomed to disappointment.

If re-union is ever to be accomplished; if more than a mockery and cheat, it must be | ble transaction. accomplished by other means than by willunknown scribblers, who go about under the country the ruin which now threatens.

ble persecutions being attempted by the the President has only the support of the Northern people, in this their hour of tri- "uncompromising rebels," we can well umph, towards the conquered and holpless, foretell what will be their voice at the bal but we submit, honest and law-abiding ci- lot-box. Between the policy of the Presi zens of the South, convinces us more and |dent and that of the Radicals, there is no more, that the Southern people were right half-way ground-one or the other must in their efforts to separate from them, and inevitably be adopted for the future govtheir failure is their honorable misfortune. ernment of the country. No party at the Having failed, however, we should do all North favors any compromise, and Gov. in our power not only to restore the Union, Holden and his condjutors here may affect to but reconcile the sections, and if our efforts turn in horror from negro suffrage and ne prove fruitless, we can at least witness the gro equality, but their efforts are most as capacity for self-government, with clear us if they retain political power. We humconsciences.

The article referred to is as follows: North Carolina Affairs.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal writing from Wilmington, N. C., gives a deplorable account of affairs in that State. Expecting to find North Carolina thelEden of Southern Unionists, he discovers it to be a very pandemonium known and felt are, almost without exception, "bitter, unrepentant rebels, who glory in their crime of treason." To have been a prominent rebel is a passport to position, and no man who was not actively identified with the rebellion can

Under the specious pretext that allfresidents of the State are equal before the law, the military and the Freedmen's Bureau have been required to commit all cases to the civil authorities. Union men are readily indicted by juries composed of ex-rebels; and numbers of such now lie in iail, un- tury been so consistent, that people will der indictments, waiting a trial which will never take place, upon charges for offences said to have been committed during the war. It is impossible for any Union man, especially any freedman, to the courts too, slavery is being in essence re-establishedcolored children being forced away, on various pretexts, and bound as apprentices to their former masters. Not unfrequently, persons of eighteen years, at work for good wages, are thus consigned to a new slavery. The correspondent says:
"A poor colored woman told me yesterday that her former master, who lives in Robeson county had come to her house, near this city, and took away by force all her children, six in number, the eldest a girl of nineteen, brought them to this city, and had them bound to him by the court, and that they were then in jail awaiting the time when he could remove them to his plantation. In this way they have the work of the young and able-bodied while the old and infirm, who have been worn out in their service, can starve.'

Wilmington is a fair representative of the new order of things in this reconstructed "State."-The City Marshal is a rebel General, and, as Chief of Police, commands a force composed exclusively of rebel soldiers. Northern men are assaulted by these creatures on the merest pretexts, or no pre texts at all. Restoration must be little short of feits put up by Andy Johnson. ("Three cheers complete in a State whose principal city is thus governed, and in which the public stocks and whipping-post have been re-established, and women have already been publicly whipped.

The Arrest of Gen. Mahone.

We have been shown a private letter from Mr. Daniel D. Leary, complaining of injustice done in our article upon the arrest of Gen. Mahone. It appears from this line of steamers were sold, the Learys were under contract with Gen. Mahone for the transportation of the passengers and freight for the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

\$10,000, which the Learys refused to comply with. In the meantime, the Geo was performing the contract above referred

Upon Gen. Mahone's visiting New York, the Messrs. Leary invited him to a conference, which was declined, and he also refused to leave the matter to arbitration. He was then arrested as a last resort, after all over-

The letter informs us that injustice was the arrest was made in the presence of Gen. Mahone's family, and that indignity was offered him; and that the steamer had been released when the arrest was made. al these facts, and also who has displayed vindictive feeling in the matter. These gentlemen have the reputation of being high-minded and liberal business men, and we give the above statement in just tice to them.

Gov. Holden vs. Thad. Stevens.

We do not know of two persons in this country for whose opinions the people of this State have so little concern, in their individual capacity, as the two whose names head this article. But the latter being at publican, its editorial comments upon a let- this time the great leader of the dominant party in Congress, and as such shaping the political destinies of the country more than any other man, and the other, the trusted ally of this party, seeking by all means in his power, and if Mr. Stevens does not lie regardless as to the legitimacy of the means to advance the interests of the Radicals in this State by a forced and unnatural divi- this condition of things. sion among our own people, it is probably important for the citizens of the State to our people towards those of the North know what is done or said in their names

We publish below an extract from speech delivered by Mr. Stevens on the giving a history of his enabling act, and We certainly would not be understood as what purports to be his conversations with We do not know Mr. Stevens otherwise than as he is known to our citi- 2 o'clock, P. M., and adjourn at 5, P. M. zens as a politician, through the great repuparty. The people of North Carolina need

The position of Gov. Holden in this State requires that the exposition of Mr. tion is engaged in publishing libels upon Stevens should be published, and justice to him also demands of us a publication of had hoped that continued association and a his denial. With the total and essential community of interest would finally prove difference in their deliberate and careful the Chaplain. statements we have nothing to do, but when ical aspirations, but it would seem that we men prostitute their talents and opportunities for personal advancement at the ex pense of their country, we care little restoration is to be anything more than an they mutually devour each others reputaempty sound; if reconciliation is truly de- tion in their after recollections of the dirty sired; if the wounds of the late war are and private plottings had to advance their ever to be healed; if the Government of nefarious schemes, our sympathies leaning the United States is to be what its founders | rather towards that party who shows some intended it; if Liberty is to be something respect for his own people in the disreputa

Our readers can well see what influence ful and malicious slanders by unreliable and such statements as these, made by Mr. Stevens, are calculated to have at the North convenient garb of preachers and teachers, If the honest and ignorant masses of the in order to foster hatred and fasten on the Northern people are led to suppose that the "loyal people" of the South desire the ex-The malignant hate exhibited and the terri- treme measures of the Radicals, and that failure of this great experiment of man's suredly aiding those who will force it upon bly trust, if for nothing more, on account of the high regard we once had for him, that Gov. Holden can reconcile his present course with the simple but uncompromising demands of honesty and truth, as well as races, and you will thus acquire competence and with the ultimate good of North Carolina. of disloyalty. The people who make themselves If we can be so convinced, we would be the last man to reproach him, however much we may abhor his present position. And we tell him in all candor, that even since the surrender of the Confederate armies. his political opinions have undergone so many, so violent and such sudden changes. while Mr. Stevens has for nearly half a cen very naturally suppose that the error in recollection is on his part. We can well re-

> for leave this matter with the public. We extract from the speech of Mr. Stevens referred to as follows:

collect when, under the teachings of the

luctance anything which Thad. Stevens

said, and were taught to regard him the

quintescence of all that was corrupt and

dishonest; but now the same authority tells

us that he is not "capable of falsehood or

intentional misrepresentation." We there

Standard, we would have believed with

"There is one thing, however, introduced for fixing the condition of the Southern States and since I am here I will say one word in explanation of that. I introduced a bill into Congress for the purpose of enabling the rebel States, under certain conditions, to form loyal governments. They have no governments now except some counter for Thad. Stevens.") I proposed in that bill that every one of those conquered States should be put upon the same footing with a Territory ; should elect delegates to a convention to form a republican constitution, (not such as they have got now, with slavery in them,) and in fixing the right of voters to elect those delegates I made it universal -I allowed the rebels, I allowed the black men, allowed every man to vote for delegates to the convention. When they came to form the constitution they should form it to suit themselves (not doing as Andy Johnson did, dictating what the terms of the constitution should be,) and when they formletter, that at the time the Baltimore Leary ed it they should be allowed to refer it back to the people for ratification; and, if ratified, they might present it to Congress. Now, I did hope, in doing this, that our loyal friends, together with the loyal colored men, would carry the conventions and give negro suffrage. Every loyal Southern man came to me and asked double interest to the people of this State. me to put it in the bill. There was not a loval of which he is the President. Messrs. Leary man, from Governor Hamilton to Governor Holarranged with the Old Bay Line, to whom they sold, to carry out this contract. Gen. | man, from Governor Hamilton to Governor Holden, Chief Justice Powell and Governor Sherwood—there were twenty of these men driven from their homes who dare not go back for fear of being mur-

now in the minority, and I dare not go home, for I should be murdered—give us that bill, and we Leary remained tied to the wharf at an ex-pense of \$200 per day, and the Old Line told me the same, and so did everybody except the

long editorial in the Standard:

"We saw Mr. Stephens in the room of the Clerk of the House, in presence of Dr. Powell, Dr. Sloan, General Banks, and others. The conversation was hurried, as the House was in session, and Mr. Stevens was called off once to vote. He said among other things, that the whole work of recontures for a peaceful settlement had been struction under the President was a usurpation, and null and void. Of course we could not agree to that, as we had been an actor in this work ourself. proposed amendment a cheat and a lie? If ple He said he would see to it that this work should not stand. In this it is well known he agrees with also done these gentlemen, in stating that Judge Ruffin, of this State. He spoke of an ena- as far from the goal of our hopes as we now bling act, but we did not see it. Negro suffrage was not mentioned by any one during the convervens' enabling act. It was introduced at the heel of the session, and we looked for it in vain in the Washington papers. Just as we were about to leave, Dr. Powell handed Mr. Stevens a new testoath, to be adopted in the place of the present test-oath. We do not remember the words of this oath sufficiently well to repeat them, but this oath had our approval, as a milder and bet- papers, even of the more conservative class, ter one than that which now exists. Before we vent to Washington, while we were there, and since our return, aggre suffrage has not been in New York Independent, "No leading Repub all our thoughts as a measure to be voluntarily adopted by our people. We saw and heard enough however, to convince us that if the Howard amend ment should not be accepted by the Southern States, reorganization would follow, with negro suffrage, confiscation of property, and many are to be admitted on no other condition other evils. This is the extent of our Radicalism

and of our 'complicity' with Mr. Stevens. We have no idea that Mr. Stevens intended misstate our position. We do not believe him ca able of falsehood or jutentional misrepresentation. It is natural that he should include us with other Southern lovalists in his general statement to be in favor of negro suffrage. He attended the Republican caucus, and spoke to that effect. We did not. We told Mr. Stevens and others, as we est and most influential of the Republican dthe President, in substance what we have said things in this State. We told them that loyalty in North Carolina was at the bottom and disloyalty n top; that our State government was in the hands of the secessionists; that supreme devoion to the Union was neither a passport to office ned, and the cause of restoration obstructed by

Educational Convention of Colored People Quite a number of delegates from different portions of the State, met in Raleigh on Monday last in Convention. James H. Harris, of Wake, is President. John R. Good of Craven, Vice-President. Marcellus Oxford, of Wake, and Samuel Wilson, of New Hanover, Sergeant of Arms. J. E. O'Hara, of Wayne, and J. S. Leary, Secre-

The following rules were adopted mence at 9:30 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 12:30 gress. 2. One-third of the members of the Convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of

3. No member shall leave the Convention with before the Convention, unless the speaker is withn the bar of the Convention 4. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, unless by spe cial consent of the Convention, and no longer than

ten minutes the first time and five minutes the 5. Relying on God for the rectitude of our intentions to secure equal rights, therefore each ession shall be opened with religious devotion by 6. Should any member or members of the Con-

7. We recommend that there be a session each | but what we supremely want at the present night during the Convention, and addresses be made by such gentlemen as the chairman may ap-

invited to attend the sittings of the Convention. Gov. Worth attended in the afternoon, was warmly and politely received, that the masses of the Radical party are which was found to exist in the statute of and called upon, unexpectedly, for an address. We publish from the Sentinel the the great question now at issue, is the setremarks of the Governor on the occasion. He said in substance :

"I have come here, upon your invitation, to give | Thad. Stevens. on by my presence, what countenance and enouragement I could, having understood that all nr proceedings were conducted in a becoming and orderly manner. I was not notified that an remarks were expected from me, till your President just informed me. The few words I shall say In the first place, let me assure you, that I am

sposed to do every thing I can, as a citizen and as Gevernor, to protect you in all your rights. and to encourage you to be industrious, to educate | the purposes of their heart. A corresponyour children and to make yourselves respectable and happy; and while you may expect my protecyou do right, I shall be equally ready to have those punished who do wrong. You are very poor. Your first care should be,

industry and economy, to provide good supplies of meat and bread, and devote all you can spare to educate your children; and remember that it is the common interest of both races that no enmity be allowed to grow up between them .-As far as I know, the general feeling of your late ting the property of the rebels, or granting tax on that article wherever found. The masters is kind towards you. The whites feel that they owe you a debt of gratitude for your quiet and orderly conduct during the war, and three propositions touches the true cord in of by the Chambers of Commerce of Mobile you should endeavor so to act as to keep up this kindly feeling between the two races. Let me advise you not to meddle in governmental affairs. You know how few of your race are

now capable of understanding matters of this sort, and you see the strifes and troubles in which party politics have involved the whites. Avoid politics. Practice industry, virtue, and cultivate | tion he will draw, and the larger and more the kind feeling which now exists between the

The Howard Amendment as a Common

We never discuss Federal politics in these to our readers. We feel as they do, great and at whose dictation it was proposed. concern in all matters relating to the poliquite or nearly unanimous in their support other States, is to make a promise to the ea of the President, and by their conduct as to break it to the hope." citizens, give the best evidence of the justice and propriety of his policy of restoration. Nevertheless, we have a fractional party in this State who do not sustain the President, but are urging the adoption of

ing and encouraging the Radicals. This party, small and insignificant as it is, has given notoriety and some character to its movement, by assembling in Raleigh in caucus, adopting a platform, nominating a prominent gentleman of the State as its candidate for Governor, embracing on its Executive Committe the names of some of the most respectable citizens of the State in point of talent and social position. Although General Dockery very prudently may engraft upon their opposition other declines the nomination, he endorses the platform and urges the people of North Carolina to accept the Howard amendment as a common plan by which the vexed question of restoration may be settled. Candidates, also, in several counties in this State, are running for the Legislature in favor of adopting the proposed Constitutional amendment. This question therefore assumes a

The universal argument in North Caroli-Mahone, however, immediately attached the Geo. Leary, one of the steamers of the New Line, and refused to listen to any compromise, except upon the payment of of our people have become so apostatized banner of their principles. The time is as to urge it as a matter of principle. We no all, the county.

us 'to give them that law, and although we are | illiberal-that with continued Radical success their restoration policy will be Universal Suffrage-that the terms now offered ville have just administered a severe and be. In presenting such insidious appeals, and his "torch and turpentine" policy.pense, too, of their honor and manhood.

we should adopt it, would we not be We have not, to this day, seen Mr. Ste- of self-protection we now have. All the leading Radicals, in and out of Congress, have openly asserted that they will not admit the Southern States merely upon the adoption of the amendment, and all their newsexpressly dcclare the same thing. Says the lican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment. These States and reconstruction and reunion will never journals, has recently declared for "univerorgan, but bitterly opposed to the Presithe proposition of Congress is finally acthe day, distinguished for the versatility of

> amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or rejection of members from the Southern States. A bill providing for their admission on condition of its adop-The two questions are entirely separate and distinct, and each must be determined upon its own merits.

We are told that we ought to adopt this amendment without delay, but that Conout permission from the President, and no mem- gress ought not to make, and, indeed, has ber shall be recognized, or his motion received as not made, "its adoption a condition prefrom the Southern States.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the South does not want the amendment .not even its advocates advise its acceptance voluntarily, but to prevent "other ills we know not of." We want the Constitution The act of the President, when performed moment, is restoration. We are thus commended to the things we do not want, and

probable result of such action on our part. It is useless, nay, it is senseless, to deny enacted to remedy the particular effect with their leaders and journals, and that tlement of the national complications upon the platform of the President or that of

The speeches of all their candidates now canvassing the Northern States; their very enthusiastic approbation of the most revo lutionary and bloody declarations of their orators; the personal and official insults to the Chief Executive of the nation, all speak dent of an exchange paper, giving an insight into Pennsylvania politics, very significantly says: "The people are fairly crazy with enthusiasm when some extremist like Butler arrives in their midst and talks of hanging Jeff. Davis and General Lee, confiscathe Radical heart and is certain to meet with favor. There is no disguising the fact, that the more radical or impracticable the speaker is, the more atten-

We have thus given our readers the in terpretations placed upon the Constitution al amendment by those who passed it drawn from every possible source, from the leading men and presses, and the masses columns, without a disposition to apologize themselves of the party in whose interests They must conclude that the editor of the tical prospects of the country, for not only New York Independent, if he is not so disour material interests, but our social wel- creet as some, is more honest than many. fare are immediately involved in the issue; in declaring that to say upon the adoption ty, the only Republican county, gives four blage. They were neatly encased in a but we know how useless and unnecessary of the Constitutional amendment, "the such discussions are. Our own people are door stands invitingly open for the ten

enthusiastic will be his audience.'

For the Journal.

Our Legislative Ticket. MESSRS. EDITORS: The able ticket nomithe Howard amendment, and otherwise aid- ture ought to be triumphantly elected. These Sunsbury, Somers, Middletown, Carton. field of strife and blood. Much do we to the Democrats. need them in the councils of State. The heart of New Hanover beats warmly for her gallant soldiers, and yet there are men in our midst who would be glad to see this ticket defeated. It is a reproach and shame that the advocates of the abominable doctrine of repudiation would be glad to put up an opposition ticket, and are seeking to do so. They may succeed, and heresies and abominations in this day of demoralization in order to seduce the popular favor. Then let honest, good men be aware of the danger, and see that the excellent ticket, composed of Messrs. Cowan, Hall and McClammy, is elected. New the ticket nominated by t issues and new candidates are sought to be Convention was adopted. sprung upon the people on the eve of election, and thus do these demagogues expect held on Saturday in Davidson county, unto take a snap judgment against Colonel der Brownlow's new franchise law, Hon. Hall, Colonel Cowan and Major McClammy. But in order the more effectually to promote the ends of justice, honor and right, The universal argument in North Caroli-let these gentlemen canvass the county. It na in favor of the adoption of the Howard is needed; the people wish to see and hear amendment, is one of expediency. But few them. Let them go forth and unfurl the short, but long enough to canvass most, i

MANY CITIZENS.

Elections in Nashville.

The Conservatives of the City of Nash are the most liberal and fair that will ever significant rebuke to Governor Brownlow We extract the following disclaimer from the party leaders expect the people of Their candidates for Mayor and member North Carolina, like themselves, to surren- of the Legislature are elected by a majority der principle for policy at the terrible ex- of four to one. This part is very encouraging in view of the probable power of the Court of the United States for the Fourth pressed the higher he rose under the Degrading as the proposition is, has it Conservatives of Tennessee to prevent the even the merit of being honest? Has Con- diabolical plans of the Brownlow disunion gress any plan of restoration? Is not this ists to overthrow the liberties of a free peo-

> Public Speaking .- Among the advertisements in this issue, will be found a notice stating are, but stripped alas of what little power that the candidates for the Legislature in th county, will address the citizens, at South Washington, on the 15th inst., and at Long Creek on

> > Important Opinion of the Attorney Genera on the Collection of the Cotton Tax.

THE COTTON TAX.

ATTORNEY GEN'S OFFICE, Sept. 29. Hon, Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the change. 27th, requesting my opinion on the followlevying and collecting the duties imposed Reed and Brady, at that time he said: nor a badge of respectability; and that the Un- dent, declares that "the result is that to- by the Internal Revenue laws upon cotton "The Chief Justice, who is expected to cepted." And the New York Times, whose public interest may require, enables him first Tuesday in October next. of this act a question arose as to the au- is the main one. thority of the President to alter the arrangement of collection districts made and established by him in pursuance of this provision of law. That question was care- elegant fashion: fully considered by my predecessor, Attor-

ple that where an act of Congress establishing a general system confers on the Presiwhich the system shall be carried into effect. 1862. It is too clear to admit of doubt "collection districts," within the meaning of the act, are those districts respectively in which the internal duties and taxes imposed by law upon all the subjects

of taxation are collected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute.-The districts cannot be established or arranged with reference to the duties imposed apon which the internal revenue laws pro-Such an arrangement as is proposed in the memorials which you have submitted to me should not be carried into effect with

the officer who should proceed throughout | Henry Pierpont, and many others. the entire cotton territory and collect the suffrage to the negroes. Any one of these mischiefs of the present system complained and New Orleans can only be remedied by

The act of July 13, 1866, to which refer ence is made by the memorialist, contains all the exceptional provisions as to the tax on cotton which Congress deemed to be necessary, and those provisions, instead of hath pleased Almighty God," &c. giving authority to make the additional exception now requested, seem to me wholly

inconsistent with it. I have the honor to be, &c. HENRY STANBERRY, Attorney-General.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, Oct. 3.—At the election for judges and inspectors of election, held throughout this State yesterday, hundred majority for the Democrats and handsome mahogany coffin. Conservatives, a gain of 1,300 on the vote At ten minutes past four an imposing French, German, English and American Crystalized Fruits, Compts, Pastes, Bontons and majority in the State is 15,000.

TIMES OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 2 -We have returns from one-third of the town elections vesterday. The Democrats nated at last September Court, to represent and Conservatives have made decided gains New Hanover county in the next Legisla- over the Republicans. In Glastenbury, patriotic gentlemen were in the army in our Granbury, etc., where strict political tests late struggle, and sustained themselves and were made, the Republicans were defeated, their cause honorably and nobly on the and every one of these towns were gained

Boston, Oct. 3.—The National Union men of Massachusetts held a State Conven-Theodore H. Sweitzer, of Lowell, as a candidate for Governor, together with a ticket for other State officers, composed entirely of men having a military record.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing th national administration; in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work, and also in favor of a license law for the sale of spirituous liquors. In the afternoon the Democratic State Convention was held in the same place, and

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3-At a special election John S. Brien was elected to the Legisla-

the ticket nominated by the National Union

cal, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. S. J. Carter, Radical. General Beauregard was entertained by Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, at the Fiftl

ture by 1,500 majority over Dickey, Radi-

In Kansas City, Mo., the Ideaths from cholera average from ten to fifteen daily.

Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday.

The Case of Mr. Davis_The Legal Obstacle

to a Trial. The Philapelphia Ledger has the following clear and interesting special dispatch from Richmond:

RICHMOND, Sept. 30. The facts connected with Jefferson Dawords of the law are that the Court "shall veloped till we got down to our work "in dead be held at Norfolk on the first Mondays of earnest," in what the boys called a ground May and November "-the place and time scuffle.

ing point: Whether the laws imposing a 22d, seventeen days after the Judge order- that great body of conservative men who short of the equal political rights of the tax on cotton and providing for its collected the adjournment. This act directs the were drawn together lately in Philadelphia loyal citizens without distinction of races; tion so restrict the executive authorities as adjournment as a future thing to be made by a patriotic determination to save the to forbid the arranging of the cotton States from Norfolk in a certain way, and the pa- Constitution from violation, and the couninto a single cotton district for the purpose pers to be transferred. The course directry from utter ruin, I for one will do "good take place until the rebel States come back of cellecting the tax on cotton, having reted has never yet been pursued, nor have yeoman service" in his cause, and will call as to what they desired. Gov. Hamilton is known on this basis, or they shall not come back ference to the cotton tax only, and without the records been removed. Had Jefferson upon all lovers of this country, whether at all. The Tribune, the ablest, most hon- necessarily involving any change of dis- Davis' case been tried last Jane, it would Whig or Democrat, all of every country tricts which may be most convenient for not have been properly before the Court, the collection of other taxes. I am clearly and a conviction could not have been sus- ism which is creeping over the land and of opinion that such a consolidation of the tained. Were it to be tried now at Richmond. carrying away before it every vestige of the sal amnesty with universal suffrage." The cotton-growing States as is described by the effect would be the same. All this was Constitution and every hope of the patriot, Boston Advertiser, an able and Conservative the terms of the foregoing inquiry, into a known in June last to Judge Underwood, to rally around his banner and bear it to single collection district for the purpose of vet, in his remarks to the counsel, Messrs, victory.

ionists of the State were depressed and disheart- day no man or organ of opinion can say cannot lawfully be effected under the exanything more than it is probable that the isting provisions of those laws. The au- Tuesday in October as the time that will be Southern delegates will be admitted in case thority conferred upon the President by most convenient to him. When this Court ed his carpet-bag, containing eight thouthe act of June 30, 1864, section 7, to alter adjourns, it will adjourn, not until the next sand dollars, and rushed into the cabit, the respective collection districts as the term, which is in November, but until the where he saw a lady struggling in the wa-

editor, H. J. Raymond, is performing no only to modify from time to time, as may The time appointed has come and the money, and seizing the lady, carried her to unimportant part in the political drama of be required, existing arrangements of the prisoner's counsel are here, and say that a place of safety. several districts designated by him they are ready to begin the trial : but the for the levying and collection of all fact is ascertained that the entire judicial the duties and taxes prescribed and im- procedure is wrong and void from the be- tucky, Virginia and Tennessee—pay an in-"In point of fact, the adoption or rejection of the posed to the acts of Congress relating to ginning. Judge Underwood will probably ternal revenue tax of \$19,000,000 on that internal revenue. By the original act of have to treat all that was done by him in article. July 11, 1862, the President was empower- June last as a nullity, and go to Norfolk ed simply to divide respectively the States and begin anew, whilst in the meantime, tion, was rejected by the House, and even if every and Territories of the United States, and the trial which the public so generally de-Southern State should ratify the amendment to- the District of Columbia, into convenient mand is indefinitely postponed. Other 1. There shall be two regular daily sessions of morrow, Congress has not pledged itself in any way collection districts. Soon after the passage difficulties hang around the case, but this

The New York Tribune of Monday snarls about the postponement after the following

There is a conglomeration of shuffle ney-General Bates, who gave his opinion sham, shirk and sneak in the treatment of that the President when he made the origi- this prisoner which is calculated to nauseate Mr. HENRY GRIMES to Miss MARY J. NEWELL cedent to the admission of representatives | nal division of the States into collection | the civilized world, and for which somebody districts exhausted his power in the pre- will yet be held to a stern responsibility. mises, this was held on the general princi- Every manly instinct demands that Davis lings, Mr. JOHN W. FARRIOR to Miss HATTIE should be promptly tried; if he is not to NEWELL. be tried, or is only to be subjected to a dent the authority to do a specific act for costly and mischievous sham trial, with the purpose of perfecting the means by no expectation or desire of convicting him he should be liberated at once. And, if he is to be tried only for treason, then the vention be found intoxicated during the sitting of the Convention, he or they shall be excluded from suit the views of our malignant enemies; all the validity and authority of the statute as publicly as it was made. And it is the (U. S. Opin., Bates, A. G., p. 384.) duty of the Executive, through his Attor-This view of the law having been adopted ney General, to act promptly and frankly 25th of September, after an illness of eighteen by the Treasury Department, Congress was in the premises, so as to relieve the Governapplied to for additional legislation confer- ment from the imputation of calumniating On Wednesday several gentlemen were that what we most covet is held as only a ring the authority, which was not contained an enemy and holding for eighteen months in the original act. The seventh section of a prisoner whom it dare not put on trial. the act of June 30, 1864, was accordingly The American people are being disgraced by the acts of their rulers, and they must insist on a speedy change.

> Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Hawks. The funeral of the late Dr. Hawks took place vesterday afternoon, from Calvary Establishment to the spacious Store on South church (of which the deceased was the pastor,) on the corner of Twenty-first street rooms, where I will open the largest assortment and Fourth avenue. The funeral cortege formed at the parsonage, in East Twenty- the lowest prices. second street, and from there proceeded to on particular subjects. That is not the plan the church. On the arrival of the remains at that place they were received by the following dintinguished clergyman, who also took part in the procession, viz :- Bishops MILLINERY, FANCY AND VARIETY Potter, Lay, Talbot and Quintard. Among those present were Rev. Drs. Dix, Muhlenthe machinery established by existing law burg, Tuttle, Gallaudet, Haight, Higbee, for the collecting of internal duties. The Tucker, Chauncey, Houghton, Young, Wes-President has no power to appoint a special ton, McVicker, Price, Morgan, Tyng, Howcollector for the tay imposed on the partilland, Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., Rev. cular article of cotton, nor could he desig- Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Bremer, of Yonkers; nate any one of the district collectors as Gen. Dix, Governor Fish, G. C. Verplanck,

The procession was headed by the Bishops of New York and New Jersey .-The Bishop of Missouri, brother of the deceased, and his son, were among the mourners.

The Rev. Dr. Washburne read the first York read the sentences and prayer; also mings and Bindings, in every color and grant vathe address beginning, "Forasmuch as it riety-Frilling, Edging and Ruffling, a chique as-The choir and congregation sang with

good effect the beautiful selection, heard a voice from heaven saying," &c. After the impressive services were ended in the church, the congregation filed up the two side aisles and passed down the middle. At the altar there was a beautiful generally to be found. collection of white tube roses in the form | MENS' LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WOOLEN of crosses and crowns. These, we understand, were voluntary gifts of former lady members of Dr. Hawks' church. In the Nubias, Sacks, Sontags, Scarfs, Shawls and Ho the Democrats and Conservatives swept vestibule of the church the remains lay ex- siery-Childrens' Hoods, Caps, Capes, Sacks, everything before them. New Castle coun- posed to the view of the retiring assem-

for Lincoln in 1864. In this city they car- funeral cortege was formed, and the re- Gums of finest quality, and in great variety; the ried two wards and gain 156 on the vote for mains of the deceased pastor were convey- choicest assortment in the city. mayor a few weeks ago. The Conservative ed to Greenwood Cemetery, where, without further ceremony, they were deposited in the place selected for their last resting place. N. Y. Herald, 30th ult.

A very good one occurred in our hearing one evening last winter. An old Irish gengleman, fifty years in "bonds" of holy wedlock, was telling over to his girls the old, old story of his former loves and gay flirtations. "Ah!" exclaimed his daughter Mary, "it is well for you that mamma is asleep on the sofa and does not hear you!" "Yes. said the old lady, (wide awake, as it proved, and speaking up in the style of "tragedy are positively cash. tion in Faneuil Hall to-night, and nominated rebuking comedy,") "I am glad I am

It was in Dublin city that our good-humored maid-of-all-work, Molly, once related to her young mistress a most marvelous dream she had had the night before. "Pooh, pooh!" cries the latter, at its conclusion : "vou must have been asleep. Molly, when you dreamed such nonsense. "Indeed I was not then," replies the in-

as I am this minute."

other day," said a native Erin, "I met Pat Hewins. 'Hewins,' says I, 'how are you?' Pretty well, thank you, Donnelly, says same will be taken pro confesso and read ex parte he. 'Donnelly!' says I, 'that's not my as to them. name.' 'Faith, then, no more is mine Hewins.' So with that we looked at aich other agin, an' sure enough it was nayther of us. And where is the bull in that, now?"

THE PRINCE OF WALES A REAL ESTATE OWNER.—The Prince of Wales has recently bought the estate of Harewood, twelve miles Southeast of Launceston, in Cornwall, for the sum of £26,000.

In his speech at the Memphis ratification meeting, Hon. G. A. Henry spoke as fol-

lows of President Johnson Iclaim the right to speak of Andrew Johnson in this way, for I have some reason to know the man. We canvassed the State in 1853 for Governor of Tennessee. There is vis' case-and I have them from an author- more resistance in him than any other man itative source-are these: The Circuit I ever encountered. The harder he was Circuit originally sat at Richmond. In pressure, and it seemed to me the heavier 1864, Richmond being the seat of the rebel he was loaded the lighter he ran. The Government, and Norfolk being held by greater was the obstacle I threw in his way the Union forces, Congress passed a law re- the more triumphantly did he clear it at a moving the Court to the latter place. The bound. His powers were never fully de-

were-designated-"and no other." John He had beaten everybody he had ever C. Underwood was appointed "District encountered. He beat my friend L. C. Judge," and as such, in the absence of a Haynes of your city, for Congress and I Justice of the United States Supreme Court, think you will agree that it was no easy held the Circuit Court at Norfolk in May, job. He beat the Hon. M. P. Gentry, for 1866. The Grand Jury of this Court found Governor, who had never been beaten bea true bill for high treason against Jeffer- fore; and "great, let me call him, for he son Davis, and on May 5th Judge Under- conquered me," and I predict such will be wood, without authority of law, adjourned the fate of any Radical that opposes him .his Court to Richmond, where it met on You know I never was his political friend. June 5th. The reason the Judge gave for He was a Democrat and I a Whig. Oil and this procedure was that he supposed an act | water were not more opposite than we, and of Congress had passed authorizing the yet, in the new order of things, I ardently desire the success of his administration. Such an act did pass, but not until May and if he should be the standard-bearer of who would stay the wild wave of Radical

> At the sinking of the Linnie Brown, a ton county, Arkansas, when awakened seiz ter. He threw away his carpet-bag and

The Memphis Commercial says the four tobacco growing States-Missouri, Ken-

Mr. Walter, principal proprietor of the London Times, has left England for a tony to the United States.

The State auditor of Iowa reports that there are 1,353,316 sheep, 700,598 cattle, 312,932 horses and 61,214 swing in that

MARRIED.

On the 2nd Oct., 1866, in Kepansville, at the res-On the 2nd Oct., 1866, in Kenansville, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. N. Stal-

DIED.

In the county of Montgomery, N. C., at the resdence of W. T. Bruton, (his Lrother-in-law,) on the 23d of August, 1866, EDMUND J. GAINES. son of the late Col. James L. Gaines, aged 32 years

At her residence in New Hanover county, on the

months, Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWTON, at the ad-She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church about forty years, and died in th hope of a blissful immortality. Biblical Recorder please copy.

Removal.

MY CUSTOMERS and the Public are rean increase of business, I will, on Monday, 8th inst., remove my HARDWARE AND HARNESS Water street, adjoining S. M. West's auction of HARDWARE AND SADDLERY GOODS ever offered in Wilmington, and which will be sold at JAMES WILSON.

L. FLANAGAN.

STORE, Nos. 22 and 23 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT

TENDED TO. DONNETS, Hats, Caps, Frames, Ribbons Silk, Velvet and other bonnet stuffs; Wreaths,

Flowers, Plumes, &c. A complete stock of materials always on hand. or as desired, with neatness, taste and dispatch. FANCY GOODS. Jet, ivory and pearl, plain, fancy and medallion

every variety and latest fashions-Gimps, Silk and Cotton Cords of all descriptions-Linen and Lace Collars, and Cuffs, newest styles-Ladies part of the admirable funeral service of the Puffs, Rats, Coils, Curls and Hair Nets-Sewing Episcopal church. The Bishop of New and Embroidering Silks, of all colors—Silk, Alpaca and Worsted, Embroidering Braids, 4 ransortment-various kinds plain and fancy Tapes Zephyr Worsted, all colors-jet and other descripand Belts, Elastics-Mens' and Boys' Suspenders Crystal and China Toilet Sets-choice Perfame Soaps, Powders, Cosmetics and Hair Oil, in great variety-Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Comba-Tooth and Body Brushes, &c., &c. Needles, Pins, &c., and all kinds of fancy goods

Mens' Scarfs-Ladies' Hoods, Gipsey Queens,

Skirts, Hose and Bootees, every style, all colors. Hoopskirts and Corsets, latest style. CONFECTIONERY French, German, English and American Crys-

Fruits of all kinds in season. VARIETIES, TOYS.

Childrens' Carriages, Rocking-horses and Chairs
-Market and Ladies' Work and Fancy Baskets, and Satchels-large and small Dolls, dressed and undressed-Drums, Fiddles, Tamborines, Trumpets and Whips. Toys of all description; an endless

variety too numerous to enumerate, always on hand. Also, a variety of fire works. My friends, customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine my goods, which have just been selected at the most fashionable emporiums at the North, and are now open for inspection.

CALL IN! CALL IN! As I sell my goods as low as possible. All sales 7-2aw1md-2mw

North Carolina, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term Jacob James, Adm'r. Petition to sell

Heirs at law of Jacob Cole. land for assets. IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Swinson and wife, Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the dignant Molly; "I was just as wide awake limits of this State; ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court house door, and three other public places in Dup "As I was going over the bridge the lin county, and in the Wilmington Weekly Jo nal, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the

Witness, W. R. Bell, Clerk of said Court. WALTER R. BELL, Clerk. [pr. adv. \$15.]

W. M. MONRO E. TURLINGTON.

TURLINGTON & MONROE.

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER WILMINGTON, N. C. DROMPT personal attention given to all

business intrusted to their care.